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Book and Job Printing
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

Gov. Dorr's Sentence.

"THAT THE SAID THOMAS W. DORR BE IMPRISONED IN THE STATE PRISON, AT PROVIDENCE, IN THE COUNTY OF PROVIDENCE, FOR THE TERM OF HIS NATURAL LIFE, AND THERE BE KEPT AT HARD LABOR, IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT."

POLITICAL.

SPEECH OF

MR. HAMLIN,

OF MAINE,

In the House of Representatives, April 15, 1844,

On the army appropriation bill, and in reply to Mr. Morse upon the professions, practices, and principles of the Federal party.

[CONCLUDED.]

That the rescriptive policy of England has served mainly, or much, to produce this state of things, had always been contended by those who did not *live* and *fatten* by it. A few authorities from the debates of Parliament, which could be increased to volumes, must answer. Upon the distresses of that country, and the causes, Mr. Robinson said in the House of Commons:

"He had always given it as his opinion that the restrictive system of commerce in this country (England) was found in error, and calculated to defeat the object for which it was adopted."

Mr. Beaumont said:

"Much of the evil under which the country now labored might be traced to her commercial system; and the sooner it was improved the better."

The Marquis of Lansdowne, in the House of Lords, in a most able speech, exhibiting the benefits of free trade, and of the best manner of removing distress, said:

"The circumstances which he had mentioned must be kept in view, when his lordships' attention was to be directed to find a remedy for the distress which he had described. The most obvious remedy was to create a demand for labor, and to encourage and extend our foreign trade, by removing some of those restrictions by which it was shackled."

Again: in describing the agricultural distress in England, Mr. Lewis said, in the House of Commons:

"Excessive taxation was the great reason for all the distress that was complained of. Now he must observe that this system of protection acted as a tax on consumable commodities. This was what the consumer felt; and this increased price did not go to supply any exigency of the State, but went to the landholder. This was the true state of the case. It was a tax on the prime necessaries of life, and interfered with that upon which all labor depended. It was the worst species of tax, as it was not levied for purposes of state, but to serve and assist a particular class of persons."

Mr. Ward, in speaking in the House of Commons on the distress of the country, says:

"Every one of those men thought and said that their distress was occasioned by a free exchange not being allowed between their produce and that of other countries."

Viscount Howick, in the House of Lords, upon the subject of the distress of the country, said:

"He believed that, by relaxation of the restrictions which still confined our foreign trade, by a larger and wiser alteration of the corn laws than any that had yet been proposed, Parliament might do much to mitigate the exciting distress."

One other extract from a leading English journal:

"At this moment there are more than a *million and a half of paupers*. We have a population of *ten millions* who lived on potatoes and oatmeal, and some millions beside who eat much less wheat bread than they would do if they could obtain it.

"This condition of the people of England is considered by her wisest and best men to be almost wholly caused by their *restrictive system*."

These authorities proved the conclusion to which he had arrived; and even there the community were arising to assert and demand their rights. There the people were moving on for freedom of trade and equality of rights, as did our fathers. For this question of taxation was one of the great and fundamental principles of our revolution—one of the great questions that kindled up the fire of liberty in all the land. It was the tax on tea that made the harbor at Boston a receptacle for that weed. In fact, in every great struggle for popular liberty, directly or indirectly the taxing system—the oppressive systems of taxation—had formed a material and substantial feature.

The time allotted to him (a limitation for which he never had and never would vote) would not allow him to go fully into details, nor did he desire it. His principal object was to point out the *design* and *effect* of the great principles of the law—show that it was a *tax* measure, imposing the burthens of government upon the less wealthy portion of the people, by taxing necessaries *high*, and luxuries and articles of fancy and ornament *low*. By adding the duty paid at the custom-house, you increase the price by the amount of duty added. Look at the manner first, in which duties are laid on raw materials, and then on the same article after it is manufactured. Why this oppression, injustice, and iniquity upon the farmer? Why legislate money from his pocket into the pocket of the manufacturer, or any other class? The table presented was compiled by the honorable senator from New Hampshire, Mr Woodbury.

Duties discriminating for manufactures and against agriculture, &c.

Agriculture and other raw material, low.	The manufactured materials high.
Hides, 5 per cent.	Leather, 35 per cent.
Linseed, 5 per cent.	Linseed oil, 25 per cent.
Wool, cheap, 5 per cent	Woolens, 28 to 60 per cent.
Cork, bark, free	Corks, made, 25 to 30 per ct.
Rags, for paper, 1 ct, per lb.	Paper, 15 to 17 cents per lb.
Quills, unprepared, 15 per ct.	Quills, prepared, 25 per cent.
Silk, raw, 50 cents per lb.	Silks, 92 50, &c.
Bristles, 1 cent per lb.	Brushes, 30 per cent.
Brass, crude, free	{ Brass, manu'd, 30 per cent. { " kettles, 12 cts. per lb.
Hemp, 30 to 32 per cent.	{ Cordage, 100 to 130 per ct. { Cotton bagging 50 to 80 p ct.
Cotton, 3 cts., or 33 to 25 p. ct.	Flax, manu'd, 35 to 50 per ct.
Flax, raw, 1 ct. or 7 to 9 p' ct.	Cotton cloths, 80 to 120 per ct.
Lead crude, 1½ to 3 cts. p. lb.	{ Lead, pipes, &c., 4 cts. p. lb. { " white & red, 4 cts. "
Tin, crude, in pigs, 1 per ct.	Tin, in plates, 2½ per cent.
Wool, rough, 20 per cent.	Wood, manufac'd, 30 per cent.

*$84,118,000 were the imports of only three articles out of the fifteen, in 1840—viz:

Hides - - - -	$2,756,214
Cheap wool (under 8 cents) - - -	675,009
Hemp (all kinds) - - - -	686,777
	$4, 118,000

The law was not designed to benefit agriculture, nor, indeed, could it essentially do so. Agricultural productions constituted the great articles of export. It was true that, upon some articles of agricultural production, prohibitory duties were laid; but being articles which we exported, and with which we could nearly supply the world, it was of little or no benefit. Indeed, Mr. Clay had said the same thing in addition to his abuse of that class of our citizens. Hear him:

"Agriculture needs no protection. The habits of farmers, generation after generation, pass down a long track of time in perpetual succession, without the slightest change; and the ploughman who fastens his plough to the tail of his cattle will not own there is any improvement equal to his."

This was the language used in favor of protecting manufactures, because they would improve in machinery and manufacturing. *But let the farmer go*—he did not need any protection!

Again: Mr. H. asserted that if any one would take the tariff act, or tax act, and carefully examine it, he could not fail to observe that the common and necessary articles entering into the consumption of farmers, mechanics, and laborers, were taxed highest; luxuries and ornaments a *low* tax, or free. Was this feature of the system "*incidental*" or designed? Examine some of the taxes on prime necessaries and articles of common use. Molasses is taxed 51 per cent.—Brown sugar, 71 per cent. Nutmegs, 58 per cent. Black pepper, 130 per cent. Pimento, 92 per cent. Hats, 43 per cent. Window glass, 8 by 10, 62 per cent.; 10 by 12, 76 per cent., all above 12 by 18, 195 per cent. Salt, from 60 to 130 per cent. Iron, 32 to 250 per cent.—Sole leather, 53 per cent. Childrens' boots and shoes, 90 per cent. Cheap ingrained carpets, 90 per cent. Logging chains, 160 per cent.—Trace-chains, 144 per cent. Woolen goods from 40 to 67 per cent. This was but a small list, which could be extended to many, very many other articles, but here were facts and figures enough to show the general principles of the measure. We must not, however, omit to state that the better or finer the article, the lower the tax or duty. Common cottons were taxed from 50 to 150 per cent. for the use of the poor; finer and nicer cottons were taxed or paid a duty of 30 per cent. It was so with woolens. Gold watch-chains, 7 per cent. Logging chains 160! Such was one of the *black* features running through the whole law. Protection to labor is the false cry of the federal pary; and here we have that protection which the wolf gives to the lamb, the vulture to its prey. But look at the other side of this picture. Turn from the taxes imposed upon necessary and common articles, and look at *luxuries* and *ornaments*, before you can fully appreciate all the inherent beauties of federal protection. Thread laces pay a duty or tax of 15 per cent. Trimming laces, 20 per cent. Finest Wilton carpets, 34 per cent. Laces of gold and silver, 15 per cent. Embroidered articles, 20 per cent. Plate glass, 8 by 12, 6 per cent.; 10 by 14, 6 per cent.; 14 by 22, 13 per cent. *Diamonds*, SEVEN AND A HALF per cent. Gold watches and parts of watches, 7 1-2 per cent. Gems, pearls, and precious stones, 7 1-2 per cent. Gold and silver leaf, 20 per cent. Gold and silver knots, tassels, stars, &c., 15 per cent. Books, Latin and Greek, 13 per cent.—Books printed in other languages than Latin, Greek, Hebrew or English, 5 per cent. Epaulets of gold or silver, philosophical apparatus, paintings, drawings, engravings, &c., FREE of all duty or tax. Why was it that such principles of inequality should exist, and why were they enacted? Why these onerous and oppressive taxes upon common and necessary articles, while luxuries are taxed low, or not at all? One great reason why the unequal provisions of the law obtained was, that those who were interested swarmed around the Capitol, and importuned and labored until success crowned their efforts. It was because the agricultural and laboring classes did *not* come there and beg for partial laws and special favors. Capitalists, more active and more clamorous, were always on the alert, and demanding, and too often securing, additional bounties. They sought to enrich themselves at the expense of labor; and the system tended to degrade the laborer, by making him in a manner dependent, and compelling him to pay more for all he purchased. Such a course would kill labor with its "protection."

Because this system was adopted as the best one, on the whole, by which to pay off our national debt, it is now seized upon as the permanent one for the country. To pay our national debt, incurred in the defence of our homes and our liberties, the American people would bear taxing to the very lips; but because they will bear and cheerfully pay such taxes, it in no manner follows that it is right in principle, or that they will consent, to tax one class for the benefit of another. What was paid in the one case was *right*; in the other, it was gross, rank injustice—the essense of oppression. The certainty of defeat, in the other end of the Capitol, of any law modifiying and improving this measure, and collateral causes, might prevent it here; but it would not change the principle; and time would accomplish it, most certainly.

But one other view. Maine was a State much and vitally interested in commerce, in shipbuilding, and in fishing. In tonnage, it was the third State in the Union; in its fisheries, the third State; in its productions of the forest, the second; in its seamen that navigate the ocean, and depend on commerce, the second; and in its shipbuilding, first. Taxes upon commerce were taxes upon navigation; and the present law came to that point at which commerce had languished, and in many cases it had amounted to prohibition, at which commerce must die. By the high duties imposed upon many articles, the fisheries of Maine were deeply injured. The hardy and honest fishermen could not now send their fish to various countries where they went formerly. This law had so restricted or taxed the articles for which they once exchanged their fish, that they cannot now send them abroad. But it was the enormous duty which shipbuilders were compelled to pay to which he invited attention.—Maine was the greatest shipbuilding State, and deeply did it affect her *labor* as well as her commerce. We could live *down* this system of "tinkering" with the laws of trade. The energy and perseverance of our people, and the varied and inexhaustible resources of the country were such, that the vilest system, the most oppressive system, could be lived down. We were triumphing over the burdens and restrictions of this law and the evils of a collapsed currency, and we should live it down; yet it was unjust and oppressive, and should be amended and revised. It was an *extreme* measure, and should not remain. A medium—a compromise course—the very course by which our government was founded—was the measure which should be the settled policy avoiding alike each extreme. The following table was prepared by an honorable member of the House for him, who had for many years been engaged in shipbuilding. It did not include many little articles, which would add considerable to the aggregate of duties; but it presented the great sums and great items—enough to show its hideous deformity, and one effect of "tinkering" with the laws of trade—its startling injustice.—His rule was justice to all—bounties and privileges to none—"*millions for defence, not one cent for tribute.*"

A comparative statement of the cost and duties paid on the following articles used in the construction of a ship of 500 tons, a brig of 250 tons, and schooner of 100 tons.

Class.	Cost.	Duty.
Ship of 500 tons—		
30,000 lbs. iron - - -	$1,500	524
3,500 lbs. copper, &c. - -	875	140
20,000 lbs. cordage - -	2,000	1,000
22,000 lbs. chains and anchors	1,550	550
52 pieces sail duck - -	760	75
	$6,675	$2,200
Brig of 250 tons—		
18,000 lbs iron - - -	900	315
2,000 lbs copper, &c. - -	500	80
11,000 lbs. cordage - -	1,100	550
10,500 lbs. chains and anchors	650	262
45 pieces sail duck - -	650	67
	$3,800	$1,274
Schooner of 100 tons—		
10,000 lbs iron - -	500	175
800 lbs. copper, &c. - -	200	32
5,000 lbs. cordage - -	500	250
6,000 lbs. chains and anchors	300	125
24 pieces sail duck - -	410	35
	$1,910	$617

Such were some of the evils, either designed by the authors of the law, or following as the certain effect. Such were the evils of the measure which render it odious indeed. Gentlemen claimed upon the other side, and he would concede that many of our most learned men of the Union belonged to that party. It was true; and why had not some one, in some age or country, possessed boldness enough, to give us an elementary work upon political economy, showing that you did not increase the price of articles by adding to the cost at the custom-house; and that high taxes were conductive to the welfare of the people. Such was federal doctrine in practice. Why not honestly and boldly avow it? Where is this system of "tinkering" to end?

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in his report on manufactures, in 1832, had placed this matter in its true light—

"The doctrine that duties of impost *cheapen* the price of the articles upon which they are levied, seems to conflict with the first dictates of common sense. But its supporters first appeal with confidence to the fact that most of the articles upon which additional duties were levied by the tariff of 1828 have, since that time, considerably fallen in price; and then argue that it must be so by the excitement of *competition* in the market. It is certainly contrary to the natural course of things, that an addition to the cost should be a reduction in the price of the article. The price of any article in the market must always depend upon the relative condition of demand and supply, at the time and place of sale.—But very slight variations of time or place, affect often, to a very great extent, the relative proportion of the demand and supply; and consequently, the price of the article. No safe conclusion can be drawn from the fact, that, subsequent to the tariff of 1828, the prices of the articles upon which the duties were then increased, have fallen, unless from other circumstances it can be shown that the increase of the duty was the *cause* of the fall in price, nor will it be sufficient to prove so strange a *paradox*, to account for it by the excitement of *competition*. Wherever there is a profitable market, there will be *competition*. Had the tariff of 1828 never been enacted, the *competition* in our markets would have been as effectual to reduce the prices, as it has been with the aggravation of duties."

"But the duty upon the article imported from abroad *enabled* the domestic producer to enter into competition with the importer from abroad. So long as this competition continues, the duty operates as a *bounty* or *premium* to the domestic manufacturer. But by whom is it paid? Certainly by the purchaser of the article, whether of foreign or domestic manufactures. *The duty constitutes a part of the price of the whole mass of the articles in the market.* It is substantialy paid upon the article of domestic manufacture, as well as upon that of foreign production. Upon one it is a BOUNTY; upon the other a burden; and the repeal of the tax *must operate* as an equivalent reduction of the price of the article, whether foreign or domestic."

In 1820, before this system had fastened its fangs upon the country, what said even the citizens of Massachusetts? In a large public meeting held in Boston, in that year, an able report was made, and resolutions adopted, expressive of the sense of that community. So well, ably, clearly, and distinctly did these resolutions expose this system, that they should be well considered by all. He would select some of the resolutions which were unanimously adopted, and ably supported in a speech by Daniel Webster.—This should be good authority for the other side of the House; and what was *true* then is *true* now.

Resolved, That high bounties on such domestic manufactures as are principally benefited by that tariff, favor great capitalists, rather than personal industry or the owners of small capitals; and therefore we do not percieve its tendency to promote national industry.

Resolved, That we are equally incapable of discovering its beneficial effects on agriculture, since the obvious consequence of its adoption would be, that the farmer must give more than he does for all he buys, and recieve less for all he sells.

Resolved, That the imposition of duties which are enormous, and deemed by a large portion of the people to be unequal and unjust, is dangerous, as it encourages the practice of smuggling.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the proposed tariff, and the principles on which it is avowedly founded, would, if adopted, have a tendency, however different may be the motives of those who recommend them, to diminish the industry, impede the prosperity, and corrupt the morals of the people.

James T. Austin, and the Hon. Daniel Webster, addressed their fellow-citizens in favor of the report and resolves, in speeches which were distinguished for closeness of argument, variety of illustration, and abundance of fact.

The report was then accepted, and the resolves recommended by the committee unanimously passed.

These were *all* federal measures past controversy. Mr. Clay, in the last Congress, in his speech against the bankrupt law, after naming all these measures, said:

"To this whole system of measures of relief, and to each of its parts, our opponents made the most strenuous resistance, upon grounds which they, no doubt, considered satisfactory, although we could not concur with them. They would now gladly accomplish the subversion of *that system* which they could not then (at the extra session) defeat. To assail the whole system, they are perfectly aware, would be unavailing, and have no hope of success but by attacking it in detail. Accordingly we find them all, with but few exceptions, arraying themselves *against the bankrupt law*, as the entering wedge to the destruction of that *entire system*."

These were all the cardinal measures of an "*entire system*." If the country were in favor of such doctrines, be it so. If that policy is to be adopted which had served so much to pauperize and degrade the laborers of England—which had served to create fortunes of untold wealth on the one hand, and beggary and starvation on the other—let it be understood and fairly presented. If a "RESTORATION" of these persons and measures would be satisfactory to an American public, he had, indeed, misunderstood the matter and the public. He could say—

"A day, an hour, of virtuous freedom,
Is worth a whole enternity of shackles
Such as these."

Assumption of the State Debts and repeal of the Independent Treasury Law.

The distribution of the sales of the public lands was an assumption of the debts of the States so far as the amount went. The debts of the several States amount at least to two hundred millions of dollars, and these were to be assumed by the general government. Many of the federal papers were open and decided in favor of the measure At this very same 27th Congress a report was made, signed by William Cost Johnson, Meredeth P. Gentry, John Quincy Adams, Zadok Casey, James Cooper, Thomas F. Marshall, Calvary Morris, Jacob M. Howard, and James H. Cravens, all whigs, or federalists, recommending this very measure.

The plan, in plain terms, was for the general government to issue its own stock of notes for two hundred millions of dollars, and to give said stock or notes to the States, and to pledge the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to pay the interest and principal; or, in other terms, to sell our public lands and to pay State debts to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars, at the same time taxing the people for other moneys with which to pay the ordinary expenses of government. This was creating a vast public debt of $200,000,000, and then taking the money from the public treasury with which to pay, *while, at the same time, the labor of the country is taxed to replace it.* This was "protection" to labor, and an incident of a high tariff and bank policy.—And the indication, too, in that House was by no means to be mistaken. No one who did not wilfully shut his eyes could fail to see that the determined, steady, and unflinching opposition of that party to all amendment or reduction of the tariff or tax law was predicated, by many, on the ground that, as the money was now coming into the treasury, there would be a surplus with which to relieve the States. Such, in fact, was the substance of their language. This might well be denominated the *climax of protection*, as it only required a tax upon the people of $200,000,000 to replace it.

The 27th Congress repealed the law providing for the security and protection of the public treasury. Perhaps there was no one subject upon which the federal party, in 1840, talked louder or more violently than upon the independent treasury law. It was a law which every State, county, and town in the Union, practically used. It was a law taking the funds of the government from the banks, where they were used for bank purposes, and placing them under the control of government, guarded by careful enactments, and secured by severe penalties. That was, in fact and substance, the independent treasury law.—Yet, if the thousand one lamentations of the federal party, who could no longer have government money to trade and speculate upon, were to be regarded, this was union of the 'purse and sword.' And how did they remedy and correct this horrid union? They repealed the law, and left the public treasury without legal enactments and safeguards to protect it; left it entirely in the control of the Secretary and of the President, uniting the purse and the sword most emphatically; removing every penalty and breaking down every legal protection of the same. Yet his colleague had talked of consistency! political consistency! and this was an illustration of the consistency of his party.

THEY INCREASED THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.
CREATED A PUBLIC DEBT.
SQUANDERED THE PUBLIC TREASURE TO SUPPORT A POLITICAL PRESS.
AND OTHER ACTS IN TOTAL VIOLATION OF ALL THEY PROFESSED AND PROMISED.

This same consistent party which his friend and colleague had so zealousy defended, in 1840 had much to say about *reducing* the expenditures of the government, *reforming* abuses, and "proscribing proscription." If was a most hollow-hearted profession; and though heard at all times and places upon their lips, they did not deign to practice as they preached. Look at facts, and then say, if all shame were not lost, would not these men hang their heads and blush? The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the whole expenditures of the year 1840—being the last year of Mr. Van Buren's adminisiration—to have been - - - - $22,351,147

The same report of December, 1843, shows the expenditures of the administration in 1841, to have been 26,877,059

Showing a difference between the last year of a democratic administration and the first year of a federel one of - - - $4,525,912

Over FOUR AND A HALF MILLIONS of dollars greater in 1841 than 1840. This was the practical commentary upon what was so often promised. Such were precept and example.—Such was their relief to labor and tax-payers.

At the very same time this administration were increasing the public expenditures, they were also creating a "national debt." Mr. MORSE, his colleague, had said there was a debt of about thirty millions of dollars when his friends came into power. Now was that true, and how did he make up that debt? In an *original* manner, truly. He took the appropriations for the year 1841, and called it a public debt. That was a novel view indeed. Now he (Mr. H.) would refer to the report of the Secretary, the official document, and there the FACTS could be learned:

Statement of the public debt on the 3d of March, 1841.

Treasury notes outstanding - -	$6,607,361 54
Debt of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia, assumed by the U. States,	1,440,000 00
The (old) funded and unfunded debt, viz:	
The funded debt, principal, $53,174 38	
interest 243,105 36	296,280 74
The unfunded debt, registered certificates, 26,622 44	
Do. Treasury notes issued during the late war - 4,475 00	
Do. Mississippi certificates 4,320 00	35,417 53
	$8,379059 81

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, Dec. 23, 1841.
T. L. SMITH, Register.

It would therefore be seen that, in *fact*, the *only* debt which was connected with the administration of Mr Van Buren, was little more than six and a half millions of dollars for outstanding treasury notes. The whole amount of debt was a little over eight millions of dollars, and of that sum, it would be seen, near two millions were for the debts of the District of Columbia and the old funded and unfunded debt. *These were the facts.* Now examine the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, December 11, 1843, and see what was the national debt then, and how much it was increased in less than three years:

Statement of the debt of the United States, Dec. 1, 1843.

1. Of the old funded debt, being unclaimed principal and interest, returned from the late loan offices, - - - -	$208,009 34
2. Outstanding certificates and interest to 31st December, 1798, of the (old) unfunded debt payable on presentation.	24,214 29
3. Treasury notes issued during the late war, payable on presentation	4,317 44
4. Certificates of Mississippi stock payable on presentation	4,320 00
5. Debts of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia assumed by the United States, viz:	
Of the City of Washington $900,000 00	
Alexandria 110,000 00	
Georgetown 210,000 00	[illegible]
6 Loans, viz:	
Under the act of 21st July, 1841, redeemable 1st January, 1845	$5,672,076 00
Under the act of 15th April, 1842, redeemable	

1st January, 1843	8,343,886 03	
Under the act of 3d March, 1843, redeemable 1st July, 1853,	7,000,000 00	
		21,016,862 91
Outstanding treasury notes:		
Of the several issues prior to 31st Aug 1843,*	3,917,725 92	
Of notes issued and paid out under act of 3d March, 1843,	247,500 00	
		4,165,225 92

*This sum includes $98,300 in the hands of the accounting officers.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, December 1, 1843.

The sum total of the debt was, December 1, 1843	$26,472,946 99
The sum total of the debt was, March 4, 1841	8,479,069 81
Increase by the reform-promising, retrenching, and labor-protecting party, in two years and nine months	$18,369,890 18

Forget not, but let it be proclaimed, that during all this time, that same party had clear and undisputed majorities in each branch of Congress.

Again: This same "consistent," reform promising party, at the commencement of the 27th Congress voted to efect, and did contract with, printers at twenty per cent. less than what had been previously paid. *This was a reform in fact*; but what did the sequal prove? At MIDNIGHT, on the last day of the session, in the very face of their own votes, promises, and contract, and without so much as a request from any one to do so before them, they restored said 20 per cent.; or, in plain truth, they voted to give to Messrs. Gales & Seaton and Thomas Allen, 849,005 13, a perfect gratuity to those men, and, as he had no sort of doubt, designed to support political presses.—This might be set down as another measure of reform, protection to labor, and relief from taxes. It was a perfect parallel in the consistency of that party, which came in to "proscribe proscription," and made removals *in six months nearly equal to all that had taken place in the twelve preceding years.* Of many officers the removals were *more* numerous in that six months than in the twelve years preceding.

This same party, too, in its extreme love for the tax-payer, and in perfect illustration of the true manner in which they would cherish the producing and laboring classes, voted TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS to the widow of President Harrison, who was at the very time possessed of a fortune The constitution of the country—the great shield which protected the citizen from the encroachment of power—did not justify or admit of such a *gift*. While this large sum was given to one already in affluence, how many poor and industrious men were compelled to labor under a scorching sun, and amidst the frosts of winter, to contribute their portions of all these sums so squandered? One single other act, and he (Mr H.) had done. In 1840, when the public mind was excited, and reason was drowned in buffoonry, what foolish, yet, to many honest minds, effective, cries were sent up through all the country, in relation to the extravagant manner in which the President's house was furnished? It was degrading to humanity that such depravity should have been witnessed; and honest men should blush at such a course. Did not the fact appear upon the records of Congress, who would, for one moment, believe that the same party which had used this miserable and degrading humbug, with which to decieve the people, had appropriated SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS for additional furniture, as one of its first acts? He did not complain of the appropriation at all; but he called the attention of the House and the country to it for the purpose of holding up in scorn all who would pursue such a course With what deep indignation should a community of honest men, thus cheated and deceived, treat such a party! Such acts should and would weigh upon them like an incubus; and, while *facts* were remembered, he had no fear of a *restoration* of such men and such measures. Cheated and grossly deceived, an honest and intelligent community had been, by specious promises of all kinds; but when all, all, all had been falsified by their acts, cheated they would not be again.

But (said Mr. H.) my colleague asks, What are democratic principles? He would tell him:

No national bank, with its blighting power.

No national debt in a time of peace.

No squandering or giving away the public revenue, again to tax the industry of the country to replace it.

A tariff of low duties, so laid as to operate equally upon all.

No assumption of State debts.

A law to secure the public treasury from loss and bank speculation.

And an economical and frugal administration of the affairs of government—such economy as has begun in this House, by *cutting down* the appropriation bills for the whole expenditures of government to about seventeen millions of dollars; and retrenchment by this very army bill would be about one-half a million of dollars—*against* which his colleague and the federal party generally voted. The navy and civil retrenchment bills, he trusted, too, would be reached, and another half million of dollars saved on those measures, notwithstanding the opposition from the other side of the House.

Such were the measures of the democratic party. For them they would rally, in sunshine and in storm. With them they would go to the country; and upon their merits he would rest the issue. He would unfold them to the public eye, that all should see and understand. Around these principles he would rally with zeal and energy—with no flag to float above their heads but that of our own stars and stripes—and with no battlecry but that of Our country! and *Esto perpetua!*

☞ After having stood by the Democratic party as their candidate for Governor and Lieutenant Governor in *twenty-one successive elections*, Gov. MORTON, declines being again a candidate for the office of Governor of this State.

The Democratic State Convention met at Worcester on Wednesday, and nominated the Hon HENRY H. CHILDS for Lieutenant Governor.

Vox Populi.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, AUGUST 27, 1844.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed: FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*Calhoun.*

Democratic Principles.	Federal Whig Principles.
A JUDICIOUS AND EQUAL TARIFF with INCIDENTAL PROTECTION. *Proof*:—"I am in favor of a Tariff for Revenue—such an one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered. In adjusting the details of a Revenue Tariff I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of Revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our own home industry "I am opposed to a Tariff for Protection *merely*, and not for Revenue." [Polk's Letter to J. K. Kane.	A NATIONAL BANK with a capital of FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. *Proof*—Refer to the Resolutions introduced by Henry Clay in 1839.
A SOUND and SAFE NATIONAL CURRENCY.	A HIGH PROTECTIVE TARIFF,—similar to the one now in operation, which nullifies the Declaration of Independence, and oppresses the Agriculturalist while it builds up the Manufacturer; granting privileges to one class which it denies to another.
An HONEST and ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION of the Government.	ABOLITION and DESTRUCTION of the VETO POWER.
The Annexation of TEXAS as soon as practicable considering the rights of other Nations, and the obligations such a step may impose upon us.	A DISTRIBUTION of the PROCEEDS of the PUBLIC LANDS, in order to pave the way for an ASSUMPTION of the STATE DEBTS.
The IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND OCCUPATION OF OREGON.	An EXTRAVAGANT ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT, which is the natural consequence of an EXORBITANT TARIFF.
The ONE TERM PRINCIPLE.	*"A NATIONAL DEBT is a NATIONAL BLESSING."*
Opposition to the DISTRIBUTION POLICY; a measure both unconstitutional and unjust.	OPPOSITION to the ANNEXATION of TEXAS under any circumstances.
Opposition to a UNITED STATES BANK.	Opposition to the OCCUPATION and POSSESSION of OREGON.
Opposition to a GOVERNMENT DEBT in time of peace.	These are some of the leading measures of the Whig party. They are such as will be adopted if the Whigs gain the ascendancy in the Government. We candidly believe that many if not all of these measures would prove highly injurious, and even disastrous to the future prosperity of the country. Such being our belief, we feel it to be our duty to urge upon all an examination of these principles, on both sides, and by all means to embrace those which shall promote the greatest good to our common country.
Such are some of the leading Democratic measures—measures which, if they were adopted with such details as a sound and discriminating judgment might dictate, would do much to alleviate the present embarrassments of the country and perpetuate her free institutions.	

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Penn.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE.

JAMES W. BRADBURY, of Augusta.
JOHN STICKNEY of Calais.

State Election, September 9, 1844.

FOR GOVERNOR.

HUGH J. ANDERSON, of Belfast.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS
FIRST DISTRICT.

WILLIAM A. HAYES, of South Berwick.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

JOHN D. McCRATE, of Wiscasset.

FOR SENATORS—OXFORD.

WILLIAM FRYE, of Bethel.
SILAS BARNARD, of Dixfield.
STEPHEN H. CHASE, of Fryeburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER—OXFORD.

JAMES BURBANK, of Gilead.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER—OXFORD.

LEVI STOWELL, of Paris.

NOTICE.—Having ascertained that a number of towns in this County belonging to the 4th Congressional District will not be represented in the Convention notified in the last Oxford Democrat to be holden next Thursday at Dixfield, to nominate an Elector, in consequence of not receiving seasonable notice, the Committee do by request hereby withdraw the notice.—Due notice will be given by the Committee for all the towns to be fully represented in that Convention.

By order of the Committee.

August 27, 1844.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING AT DIXFIELD 29TH INST.

The Democrats of Dixfield and vicinity will hold a Mass Meeting at Dixfield Village on Thursday the 29th inst. Gov. Fairfield, Hon. Nathan Clifford, J. W. Bradbury, Esq., and other distinguished Democrats are expected to be present and address the meeting. Turn out, Democrats of Oxford, and give them a rouser!

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING AT BETHEL 31ST INST.

The Democrats of Bethel and vicinity will hold a Mass Meeting on Bethel Hill on Saturday the 31st inst. Hon. Nathan Clifford and Hon. John Fairfield will be present and address the meeting. Democrats are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend.

Per Order.

OUR STATE ELECTION

is only *one week from next Monday.* "Old Oxford" must be the "Banner County." Democrats you must wake up!—You are doing much now, but your organization needs perfection. Set yourselves about it. We must elect, Anderson our most excellent Governor—who is a patriot, a statesman, and above all, an honest man. And we must elect our State and County officers by *tremendous* majorities.

Inasmuch, therefore, as you love Republicanism and Liberty and hate aristocracy and bondage flee from the meshes of self-styled Whiggery and Clayism, and fly to the rescue. Your enemies with their funds are upon you, like the Philistines upon Samson. Rise up and jaw-bone 'em.

LIE UPON LIE!

☞ The Whigs in this quarter are circulating the old stereotyped stories, that there are great changes in their favor. We happen to know that they are false—all false. Therefore don't believe 'em.

Patience, readers, we'll have something besides politics as soon as the elections are over.

Singular—One of the officers in the Mormon, Nauvoo Legion inquires of the President of Texas how much land he will give to each soldier if he will furnish 5000 volunteers to fight against Mexico. The officer says there can be no harm in that because each soldier proposes to become a citizen of the Republic.

CLAY'S TWO FACES ON TEXAS.

Our readers well remember the two letters of Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Clay written last April on the subject of admitting Texas into this Union. Mr. Clay's letter was written to the Editors of the National Intelligencer and published in that paper. No one can fail to remember the uncompromising opposition to Annexation which was fully set forth and illustrated in that letter. His reasons for going against annexation as there presented were because it would provoke a war with Mexico—because it would be acting in bad faith towards that country, and because if Texas were annexed three-fifths of her territory would be made into free States. This was the North face of Mr. Clay's letter. The last reason is not the one which would operate on Northern men, to influence their minds against Texas. Far otherwise. But this is not the first time in which his means were not adapted to the end nor his premises to the conclusion. At any rate he was opposed to Annexation—strenuously opposed to it, in that letter.

How does this letter compare with one he has since written to a friend in Virginia and with the open declarations of his friends. In a letter dated Ashland July 1st, and written to the editor of the "Monitor" he says:

"AS TO THE IDEA OF MY COURTING THE ABOLITIONISTS, IS TI PERFECTLY ABSURD. No man in the United States has been half so much abused by them as I have been. I considered the Union a great political partnership, and that new members ought not to be admitted into the concern at the immediate hazard of its dissolution. PERSONALLY, I COULD HAVE NO OBJECTION TO THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

This is Mr. Clay's *peculiarly Southern face* on this subject; and it explains—fully explains the reason why Mr. Lyons one of the Whig *Electors* of Virginia should have written as follows to the Richmond Whig. He says "In Mr. Clay's ability, experience and patriotism we have (that is the South!) the surest guarantee that *Texas will be annexed in the most secure* and honorable manner." And again "I have not seen why we may not have whig measures, whig men, *and Texas too!*" Who will now say that Whiggery is opposed to the Annexation of Texas? But here is additional testimony that Mr. Clay and his friends are in favor of Annexation—The wire pullers know it—The South know it. Southern men know full well that Clay could not get an electoral vote South of Mason's and Dixon's line if he was not in favor of annexation. Therefore Mr. Rives, who has now become the mouthpiece of Clay and the Whigs, said in a speech a few days ago as reported in the Richmond Whig:

☞Mr. Clay was for ultimatie annexation! The whole course of Mr. Clay showed this and he was willing to leave it in the hands of Mr. Clay."

There you have it, gentlemen Whigs. Let us hear no more about Clay's opposition to Annexation. At the North, even here, in Old Oxford, he is said to be *opposed* to annexation. How much longer will his friends here, attempt to reconcile his inconsistencies—his double dealing—and his barefaced hypocracy?

UNION—CONCESSION.—We are happy to learn that our Democratic friends are uniting with great zeal in the support of J. D. McCrate the nominee for Member of Congress from this District. We are right glad to find that there is a determination to give up all local feeling, all self interest and all sectional views for the sake of the cause; and for the general welfare. If we, the democrats of Oxford, will but unite in the present contest we can carry all before us—we can silence all the native and Foreign Whiggery there is among us, and secure the greatest Democratic majority for President—Governor, and all our State Officers of any county in the State Unity of action on the part of the Oxford towns, which, with Lincoln, make up the 4th Congressional District will secure a Democratic Representative of Congress, in spite of all opposition. Disunion will as surely defeat this desirable object. Let us unite then, all as one, and come to the rescue. He who will not do thus at the present crisis, will loose, at least, one excellent opportunity for showing his magnanimity; and will but faintly illustrate the life of a true and faithful Democrat. Most of our friends here and around us are wide awake.—They are determined to do their best. They glory in the cause. They desire nothing of a civil nature so much as they desire its complete success. Wake up, then! "Bears," wake up! and make "Old Oxford" the "Banner County."

WHIG MASS MEETINGS. It is worthy of special remark that the Coon Mass Meetings in this State are almost all of them total failures. For proof refer to the one at this place where Gov. Kent in a speech of fifteen minutes length was as effectual in dispersing the audiance as a charge of shot would be in scattering a flock of pidgeons. The Coons are in the corn and they can't be gathered into flocks, When they do come out they will be *Polkats.*

ANOTHER CHANGE.—A young man in this town will this fall, for the first time vote the Democratic ticket. He has learned by extensive observation and close study of History that Clay belongs in principle and in acts to the Anti-Republican, the Aristocratic Party—The same Party which passed the Alien and Sedition laws and that he now favors similar acts by promoting the unhallowed measures of the Native American Party.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.—An army of 15,000 men is now on its march from Mexico to Texas. It will probably arrive at Texas some time in November. The Mexicans rejoice at the rejection of the Annexation Treaty. The markets of Vera Cruz &c. which had been partially closed in consequence of the Treaty, have been fully opened to the United States and are now as active as ever.

FARMERS READ THIS!

Henry Clay, in a letter to Messrs, Branham and Bledsoe, of Georgia, under the date of July 8th, 1843, said,

☞ AGRICULTURE NEEDS NO PROTECTION.☜

FIRST PRINCIPLES MOST IMPORTANT.

We have lately, more than ever been convinced of the folly and imprudence of following up and correcting the Whig Electioneering arguments now in use; and of defending ourselves from vile and slanderous imputations. It is a task we have been engaged in already too long. We done it in '40 and found to our sorrow that falsehoods could travel faster than the truth; and that we occupied so much time in defending ourselves from the false assertions of our enemies, that we neglected to attack them, and force them into more honorable warfare. The Whigs charged us then with "extravagance," "Standing Army," "Gold spoons," Defaulting," &c.—all of which was as false as it was villainous. They knew it was false and their acts have since proved it. We Democrats were all such credulous good fellows and thought every Whig was sincere in his allegations, that, instead of calling them rascals and blockheads as they had us, we went very quietly to work and in a very systematic manner attempted to refute these charges. The result was, we were defeated without having discussed before the people on either side a single fundamental principle of Government.

What are the whigs doing now but acting over the same scenes, with the same scenery and the very same actors. They talk about "Protection," "Texas," Tariff," and charge us with being against "Protection," against the "manufacturer," against the "Mechanic," against our "Country," etc., and we, like dunces, so far admit the charges as to attempt their refutation. We ought not to treat such allegations—such slanderous charges with the least degree of seriousness. They should be passed by as unworthy of notice; as too contemptible for serious consideration. The contest is now raging as in '40—the Whigs charging us with something—some little, unimportant, trivial nonenity and we setting up our defence. In all this there is no fundamintal principles at stake—"Protection," is harped upon to get votes. It is a trap set for the unsuspecting It is gotten up to throw dust in the eyes of the community It is a most consummate scheme of villainy gotten up by the capitalists and their coadjutors to oppress and grind the great body of the people. There is no principle about it. No reason or judgment used by our opponents in its discussion. We have repelled charges long enough; we will now act on the principle of Offence as well as Defence.

We therefore charge Henry Clay and his associates with the determination to subvert and destroy the plainest and best established principles of a free government. It was a principle of Jefferson and always has been a principle of every Democrat since Adam, that government derives its power from the consent of the governed; and that the sovereignty is in the people—a majority of whom may alter or abolish an existing form of government, at pleasure. This is a fundamental principle of all Democratic governments. It is among the first lines of the Declaration of Independence. It is as true and unalterable as the Throne of the Great Eternal. Time, place, circumstance, condition, council or decision cannot alter it. This principle lies beyond the reach of cavil. It cannot be denied or refuted.

Henry Clay and his party have denied this principle. They have denied its truth and applicability to Republican Government. They have openly set at nought this vital element of our Republic; and abandoned this most essential feature of American Independence, one which was sought for and maintained at a great expense of blood and treasure. Mr. Clay, instead of maintaining this principle says, when speaking of the suffrage party in Rhode Island that "Asserting the principle that every people have a right to alter, modify or change their government when they think proper—an abstract principle which, with cautious limitations, *may be true*—Dorr proceeded to set up a new government" &c. He says this principle *may be true.* He does not admit its truth, as is plain to be seen. He virtually denies it, because he merely says it *may by possibility* be true, with cautious limitations.

Who would trust a man of such principles with the controll of a free government? He is a dangerous man. He has no confidence in the people. He would not trust them to modify their own government, therefore, he has forsaken and perverted and rejected a principle of the most vital and necessary importance to free government.

MADAWASKA SCHOOLS.

By the first quarterly Report of Mr. Madigan—Superintendant of Schools in Madawaska settlement, we learn that amid all the discouraging circumstances of his mission, he has been able to establish several schools, which are in a flourishing condition. The territory which is included in the "Madawaska Settlement" is very extensive, much more so than we had supposed. According to the Report, it commences on the St. John's River at the east line of the State and extends along this river as far as the mouth of the Little Black river, a distance of eighty-five miles. Over this region Mr. Madigan was appointed Superintendant. By a Resolve of the last Legislature he was required to visit this Settlement for the promotion of education among its inhabitants.

He has succeeded in establishing four Schools.—The first has twenty-five scholars, their ages varying from 5 to 14 years. The Teacher of this school is to recieve $20 per month, board inclusive. The second school has about 30 scholars, ages varying from four to thirty-seven years. The Teacher to this school has the same wages as the first. The third school has about 32 scholars, ages varying form 4 to 20. The Teacher is to recieve $16 per month, board inclusive. The fourth school has about 30 scholars, and the Teacher is to have $20 per month. These schools include a range of settlement on the St. John extending about 30 miles. The scholars study English chiefly, a few of them study French. The inhabitants are mostly French and speak the French language.

The Books in use are "Primer of English Language," "Spelling Book," "Young Reader," "History of U S. with supplement," "The Child's Arithmetic" "Smith's practical and mental Arithmetic." Some Elementary French Books are likewise in use.

We should judge by the report of Mr. Madigan that he was indefatigable in securing the object of his appointment; and that the manner in which he had executed his trust thus far was worthy of all praise.

OUR CAUSE IS ONWARD! WHIGERY IS FALLING! DOWN DOWN!

Glorious Election News!

KENTUCKY.

This state gave Harrison in '40 about 25,000 majority. The majority for the Federal candidate for Governor will not be over 4,000 at the late election—making a Democratic *gain* of

20,000 votes!

INDIANA.

In 1840 the Whigs carried this State for Harrison by a about 12,000 majority; and had a large majority in both branches of the Legislature. In the late election the Democrats have a majority in the Senate and a majority of 2,500 on the popular vote. The Democrats would have had a majority in the House if the State, had not been so apportioned by the whigs, as to secure a majority of Representatives against the will of the people. Democratic gain in this State since '40 about 14,000!

LOUISIANA

has a Democratic majority of about 1000, being a gain since '40 of about 4,000.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Whig majority in this State in '40 was about 12,000 on the Presidential question. The Whig Candidates have only been saved by a little over 2,000 majority. Democratic gain since '40 8,000 ! votes.

"If Federalism is wounded in the house of its friends how will it fare when abroad among its foes."

LOOK HERE! AND SEE!

ALABAMA

has secured a Democratic Senate—a Democratic House and a Representative to Congress in the place of Dixon H. Lewis—all by large and increased majorities.

MISSOURI.

Returns incomplete. Sufficient however have been recieved to know that the Legislature in both branches will be decidedly Democratic; and four out of five of the Representatives to Congress are sure to be Democrats.

ILLINOIS.

This State has outdone herself. She has elected Democrats in large majorities to both the House and Senate, and Six of the seven Congressmen. Her majority for Van Buren in '40 was some over 1000, Her majority for the Democracy now, is nearly 10,000! So we go on, from conquering to conquer.

In every one of these States we have done better than last year or year before, when the Democracy were triumphant everywhere.

NOW MAKE WAY FOR MAINE.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING AT NORWAY VILLAGE, SEPT. 3d.

A mass meeting of the Democracy of "Old Oxford," and vicinity, will be holden at the above time and place. The following distinguished gentlemen have been invited to address the people on the occasion, viz:—Messrs. Fairfield, Clifford, Hamlin, Bradbury, and others.

Need we say to every Democrat, *come?* No. For, to merely give notice of such a meeting is sufficient to rout every Democrat in the County. The people are going to be there in full strength. We can see no one who says he is not going. The people of "Old Oxford" in council! What a magnificent spectacle! Who would fail to see the sight? *None but Coons!*

Our plan is, that all the Democrats from the North and East appear on Paris Hill at half past nine o'clock, ready to start for Norway at that time in procession.—Wake up, then, Buckfield, Turner, Hartford, Livermore, Peru, Dixfield, Mexico, Canton, Andover, Rumford, Woodstock, and North and East Paris. A Band of Music will be here to enliven the scene and give warmth to your reception. Wait for *us* at South Paris.

THINGS WE SHOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

Did the Whigs, in 1840, raise an electioneering fund and deposite it in Portland?

Were two Whigs of this place appointed to receive and use the funds for this town?

Did one of these gentlemen receive about $60 of this fund, viz the portion assigned to Norway and Paris?

Did he ever pay over any portion of this fund to Norway? or to the other gentleman?

If he never did, we would inform him that the Whigs of Norway *now* stand in need of it, and would like to have him pay it over, *forthwith.*

Another Query—Has a certain Whig, who is a native of this place, but who resides in one of the Western States, except every *fourth* year, lately received from the Whig electioneering fund $300, and gone to Aroostook, and other Counties in the East to buy up voters?

RANT AND WHIGGERY.

A gentleman in this place in '40, said that if Harrison should be elected he should be worth $3000; but if Van Buren should be elected he should not be worth a cent.

Webster lately told his Whig brethren that they must act the "scenes of '40 over again."

According to this command, one of his obsequious followers in the South part of this town, who is a stockholder in the Factory at that place, said to another stockholder, who is a Democrat, that their Factory would not be worth more than half as much if Polk was elected as it would be if Clay was elected

The man who said he should be worth $3000 if Harrison was elected, is worth just as much now as he was before, and no more. This statement every one knew to be false when it was made, and many have lived to see its falsity verified. How contemptibly mean the man must be who will resort to such unworthy courses to influence the popular mind.

ENGLAND HAS NOT INTERFERED IN RELATION TO TEXAS.—This is the language of the sage Whigs in this quarter. "England has not interfered to prevent the annexation of Texas. She does not want Texas. She does not seek or wish to control that country in any way; and the assertion of the Democrats that England is opposed to annexation, 'is all d——d nonsense,'" in the expressive language of an "unchanged Democrat" a few days since. What are the facts. Lord Aberdeen, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, has said in relation to the Treaty, that "*it was hoped the Senate would not ratify it.*" The London times says, that "*all are interested, but England most of all.*" A French writer says that "France must cooperate with England in obtaining from the United States a certain, absolute guaranty of Mexican Independence." Such facts as these prove nothing in the minds of these long faced croakers, nor would not, if on "some 4th of July the British cannon were thundering against the Capitol."

WHIG MASS CONVENTION.

A correspondent of the Kennebec Journal, who is probably the great "Rejected," "the same 'Old Coon,'" or his cub, in writing from this place, says:—

"Between 6 and 700 Whigs met in Mass Convention at Paris, on Friday, the 9th inst."

In arriving at even this unprecedented large number, for a Mass Convention, the correspondent must have seen double,—multiplied every Whig by 2, or by looking strabismus fashion, he must have seen two where there was but one. Just for the credit of having a respectable opposition in this County, we made the number of Whigs as large as our conscience would let us; and for the life of us, and two or three others, we could not count over 375 or 380 in the procession, which included all the Whigs, a number of Democrats, and several boys. So much for visual obliquity and erroneous calculation.

This correspondent says further—"The truth is there are a great number of honest, intelligent, and independent men who belong to the *self-styled* Democratic party." That there is a great number of honest, intelligent and independent men who belong to the *Democratic* party is very true, so far as Oxford is concerned, and we would make all due acknowledgement for so flattering a compliment. But as the self-styled Whig party is the only *self-styled* Democratic party known and acknowledged to be such throughout the country, we doubt whether such fulsome compliments are well deserved—"unchanged Democrats," only, accepted.

ELECTORAL LAW.—The whigs of this State are now beginning to mourn because a law was passed last winter requiring the Legislature to choose the Electors of President and V. President in case they were not chosen by the people. They call it an "underhanded and disgraceful measure." Well, perhaps it is. We fear sometimes that it is a wicked measure and a wicked law for it is precisely similar in all its features to the Electoral Law in the old Federal State of Massachusetts. Go it, Coons. Put on your black crape and mourn away. A few crocodile tears will relieve the monotony of stealing which now goes by the smooth and oily name of Protection.

☞A whig said a few days ago that "The party which could "Pull wool" most, was the best fellow." This is whig tactics—Whig policy. And shameful and degrading as it is, it is practiced by all their speakers and talkers, from the least to the greatest.—When this is the declared and open tactics of a party, who will be so much a dupe as to be influenced by such means?

News from Washington.—On account of the contemplated invasion of Texas by Mexico, the President and his Cabinet are discussing the necessity of calling an Extra session of Congress.

The "Amalgam" says "Old Oxford" is dissatisfied and won't go in for Mc'Crate. This is a Whig 'fib' as usual.—"Old Oxford" will go for Mc'Crate and elect him; and the Coon party with the aid of Morse, Evans, money, and Pipe-laying can't prevent it. Try again.

The Mechanics Convention at Portland has been well attended. Delegates were present from all parts of the State.

☞The Democratic Association will meet at South Paris School House at 4 o'clock next Friday. Hon V. D. Parris will address the meeting. There was a misapprehension in relation to the meeting last Friday—Parris will be *on hand* next Friday if health and skies admit. So turn out.

READ READ!
CLAY ON THE TARIFF.

The travelling whig orators of Maine are determined, if possible, to make Mr Clay a protectionist for protection's sake. We recollect that at the late gathering in this city, Mr. Morse, of Lincon County, was particularly emphatic on this point. Now, we ask the democrats to circulate the following wherever these wandering pilgrims may utter their misrepresentations.

"*I never was in favor of what I regarded a* HIGH TARIFF. NO MORE *revenue should be levied than is necessary for an economical administration of the government.*"—*Mr. Clay's letter to Mr. Merriwether of Georgia, October 2, 1843.*

"*Carry out then*, said he, *the spirit of the* COMPROMISE ACT. *Look to the revenue alone for the support of government. Do not raise the question of* PROTEBTION, WHICH I HAD HOPED HAD BEEN PUT TO REST—THERE IS NO NECESSITY OF PROTECTION FOR PROTECTION." *From Mr. Clay's Speech in the U. S. Senate to reply to Mr. Woodbury, 21st Jan. 1842.*

"The revenue system is a system under which there is a sort of *perpetual war* between the interest of the government and the interest of the people! High Tariff duties fill the coffers of government, and *empty the pockets of the people!*"—*Extract from Clay's speech delivered in Congress in 1820—five years before he sold himself to John Quincy Adams for* "a consideration."

☞"*I never was in favor of duties being so high as to amount to prohibition of articles on which they were laid. I have thought it best for all interests that there should be competition.*"—Letter of Mr. Clay to Messrs. Brandham and Bledsoe of Georgia, July 8th, 1843.

"My opinion that there is no danger hereafter of a high tariff, is founded on the fact that our manufactures have taken deep root. Even now some branches of them are able to maintain, in distant markets, successful competition with foreign manufactures."—*Henry Clay.*

"Senator (Mr. Calhoun) was continually charging him (Mr. Clay) with the design of violating the compromise act! When had he swerved from it? He was still for adhering to it, as he understood its principles."—*Mr. Clay's speech in the Senate, 23d Mrach.* 1843.

"The prohibition of the fabrics of foreign countries would transfer the monopoly to the home manufactures in the United States. The true interest of the consumers are best promoted by the competition between the foreign and national supply. The inevitable tendency of that competition is to reduce prices, as all experience has demonstrated."—*Mr. Clay's letter to Whig Committee of New Orleans, January 23d,* 1844.

HON HENRY A. MUHLENBERG. One of the conductors of the Leading train of cars has just informed me that the funeral of Mr. Muhlenberg did not take place this morning, as it was intended, from the fact that about 10 o'clock, previous to closing the coffin, he assumed his natural color and exhibited signs of returning life! Immediate restoratives were applied, such as rubbing, &c. but all proves useless. It was, he says, a melancholly scene.—[Corr. N. Y. Tribune.

HARRISON'S OPINION OF CLAY.

In the letter of Col. WM. L. BRENT, of Washington city, written in 1839, GEN HARRISON uses this language:

"*I HAVE RECEIVED NOTHING BUT UNGENEROUS TREATMENT FROM MR. CLAY, IN RETUTN FOR YEARS OF DEVOTED SFRVICES.*"

Matters worth recollecting. Here are some of the promises made by the whigs in 1840.

They would appoint no member of Congress to office.

They would make no removals for opinion's sake.

They would reduce the expenditures.

They would pay off the national debt.

They would seperate the "purse and sword" from the hands of the executive.

They would make a sound and uniform national currency.

They would regulate the exchanges.

They would raise the price of produce.

They would increase the wages of labor.

They would relieve the people.

How have these promises been kept? That is a fair question. Let us see the answer.

1.—On the very day Harrison took the chair—aye before he had time to warm the seat—four whig members of Congress were appointed cabinet officers, and since that time the number of members of Congress confirmed in office by the *whig Senate* is greater than at any previous year since the time of Washington.

2.—Mr Granger the Postmaster General, removed 1700 postmasters, during his brief power, 'for opinion's sake,' and subsequently boasted that, if he had continued in office, he should have guillotined 5,000 more'

The whig Congress when it adjourned on the 3d of March, 1843, left a National Debt of nearly FIFTY-NINE MILLIONS. When Mr Van Buren retired it was about 5,000,000. Heaven only knows what it would have been had not President Tyler interposed the Veto Power.

The expenditures during Mr Van Buren's last year were $22,451,147. During the first year of the retrenchment' whigs, they were $26,349,243; and during the next two years, averaged near $25,900,000.

4.—The 'purse and sword' were seperated by a law passed under Van Buren's administration imposing a fine and penalty on all officers who used the public moneys for private purposes.

The whigs as soon as they come into power, united the 'purse' and sword' again by repealing this law without providing a substitute.

5.—Having done nothing to improve the currency, of course they have not kept that promise. The currency was good when they commenced their attack upon it, and it is good now—but no thanks to them. It has regulated itself, as democrats always said it would. And as for the 'exchanges,' there was more fluctuation under a National Bank than there has been since.

6.—Under the whig administration the PRICES OF PRODUCE, and the WAGES OF LABOR have been reduced, notwithstanding the whigs promised the people Two Dollars a day and Roast Beef,' and 'better times.'

In brief they have violated every promise made in 1840. Now they have the impudence to come before the people with the same allurements and false lights. BEWARE OF THEM.—Portland American.

PERSONS BORN AT THE WRONG TIME.—Dow, Jr., thus closes one of his patent sermons:

"My respected friends—there are many among you who, to the self-satisfied, ought to have been born a hundred years ago; and others a hundred years hence. They appear to have been cast upon the earth at the wrong period, and in a wrong place, like a duck's egg dropped by the margin of some muddy pool. They find no food suited to their taste upon sumptuous table spread before them. They had rather either go back and pick the bones of the past, or stick their fingers in the unprepared dishes of the future, than partake of the rich bounties which the present provides. Such folks are born both before and after their time, and have no buisness here at this exact period. However, the fault is not theirs; and it is not my province, to cast blame upon their parents. We shall all, my friends, bestow little thought upon what has been or what is to be, but make the best of what is; and joy, peace, and contentment shall be ours in the end. So mote it be."

☞Speaking of Clay's profanity, the New York Tribune admits that he, swears some,' but not more than *public men.*

The son of an old lady went out on a whaling voyage. After several years he returned to his native village, and exhibited among other accomplishments he had acquired on the water, the *Clay* accomplishment of profanity to such perfection as to shock his mother's sober neighbors. One day the deacon called on the old lady and told her that her son swore most abominably. "I know," said the good woman, "I know he *swears some*, but I suppose he *don't swear any too much for a sailor!*"—*Woodstock Age.*

FARMER'S BANNER.

'Agriculture needs no Protection, the habits of Farmers, generation after generation, pass down a long track of time in prepetual succession, without the slightest change; and the plowman who fastens his plow to the tail of his cattle, will not own that there is any improvement equal to this.'—*H. Clay.*

Protective Tariff Men's Banner.

'The fact that Mr Clay is more of a free trade man—advocate, as he is of a wise and reasonable Tariff; than Van Buren, is becoming generally known to the people of the South.'

Richmond Whig.

READ THIS.
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE virtues of these Pills are now cheerfully and universally acknowledged by their great popularity and extensive circulation, and few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with some proofs of their real excellence, and many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience in favor of this delightful medicine.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are designed to ASSIST NATURE in restoring the various organs to a healthy action, by CLEANSING the Stomach and bowels, and PURIFYING the whole System from those morbid and corrupt humors which in most cases are the cause of disease, and thus gives to the patient health for sickness, and cheerfulness for dispondency.

The unparalleled success which has attended the use of these Pills has introduced some unprincipled persons to manufacture a SPURIOUS ARTICLE, which they endeavor to palm on the unsuspecting as the GENUINE MEDICINE, hence the importance of purchasing only of the regular advertised Agents.

N. B. Remember **Thomas Crocker** is the only regular authorized Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.—is6

DIED.

In Hallowell, a child of John Watson.
In Readfield, Josiah M. Watson, aged 52.

DR. WISTAR'S
Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THE best medicine known to man for insipient Consumption, Asthma of every stage, Bleeding of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, may be had of Agents named below.

☞All published statements of cures performed by this medicine are, *in every respect*, TRUE. Be careful and get the genuine "**Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,**" its spurious imitations are abroad.

Orders from any part of the country should be addressed to S. W. FOWLE 138 Washington St. Boston, sole agent for New England.

Agents.—Paris, Thomas Crocker; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, C. T. Chase; Rumford, Jos. Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton; J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.—is1y16

NOTICE!—CAUTION!!

A person calling himself NORCROSS is travelling about the N. E. States, selling a spurious article of Parr's Life Pills, with our name engraved, which is a *forgery* and will be punished as a criminal offence.

Also, all persons who deal with said Norcross, or with any other person who uses our forged names, are cautioned that if they re-sell, they may *make themselves eqully liable.*

We are determined to prosecute all such encroachments upon our rights, and all such *great public wrongs* to the extreme of the law. Valuable information tending to procure the conviction of Norcross will be thankfully received and *rewarded* by the subscribers. TH. ROBERTS & CO.
117 Fulton St., N. York.

July 1, 1844. 17

☞The patrons of Parr's Life Pills will bear this in mind, that all *Agents* for the sale of the "Genuine" are furnished with a certificate of Agency, signed *SETH W. FOWLE*, who is the sole Agent for New England, Office 138 Washington-street, Boston. is 1y Aug. 27, 144.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

{L. S} *To the Sheriffs of our Counties of Oxford, York, Lincoln, Cumberland, Kennebec, Somerset, Penobscot, Hancock, Washington, Waldo, Franklin, and Piscataquis, or either of their Deputies; and to the Constables of any of the Towns in said Counties,* GREETING.

WE command you to attach the goods or estate of Antipass M. Byrom, of Northumberland, in the County of Coos, and State of New Hampshire, Wheelright, and now resident of Bethel, in said County of Oxford, to the value of fifty dollars; and summon the said defendant, (if he may be found in your precinct,) to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court, next to be holden at Paris, within and for our said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June, A. D 1844, then and there, in our Court, to answer unto James Richey, of said Northumberland, Innholder, in a plea of the case, for that the said Byrom at said Northumberland, to wit, at said Paris, on the day of the purchase of this writ being indebted to the said plaintiff in the sum of twenty-five dollars and seventy-six cents, according to the account annexed, in consideration thereof, then and there promised the plaintiff to pay him the same sum on demand. Yet the defendant, though often requested, has not paid said sum to the plaintiff, but neglects and refuses so to do. To the damage of the said plaintiff (as he says) the sum of fifty dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear with due damages—And have you there this writ with your doings therein. *Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq. at Paris, the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.*

J. G. COLE, Clerk

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:
Western District Court, June Term, 1844.

ORDERED, That give notice of this suit to the defendant by publishing an attested copy of the writ, and this order of Court thereon three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court, to be holden at said Paris on the first Monday of November next, that he may then and there appear, if he see cause, and answer to the same.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of the writ and order of Court thereon.
3w16 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Ephraim Marble and **Stockbridge Eaton**, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Humphrey M. Eaton, late of Dixfield, in said county, deceased, having presented their third account of their administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Dixfield, in said county, on the 17th day of Sept. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be granted and allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
16 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

High School.

WM. R. Porter, A. B., will open a High School at South Paris, on Monday Sept. 2d. He flatters himself from past experience and success in teaching, that he shall be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their attendance. 15tf

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
FOR THE COUNTIES OF
CUMBERLAND, & OXFORD
POLAND, ME.

Blanks for Town Orders
FOR SALE HERE.

F. BROWN'S
Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

THIS is no quack nostrum; it is prepared from the best materials, and the receipt has been examined and approved by many of the first Physicians in the United States.

The true means of preserving the Health and Strength is to purify the blood and correct the unhealthy state of the Bowels. For this purpose we recommend the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

The component ingredient of these Bitters is no secret. They are composed of a very strong preparation of the celebrated extract of Spanish Sarsaparilla and the extract of Tomatoes, with the addition of some of the most popular vegetable medicines the country affords.

This is the first time the medical virtues of SARSAPARILLA and TOMATOES have been combined; and the result has met the most sanguine expectations of the medical profession. The whole vegetable kingdom does not furnish two substances so admirably adapted to PURIFY, NOURISH and INVIGORATE the human system. These Bitters have all the effect of the most powerfull purgatives when used in sufficient quantity, and yet are so mild in their operation that they may be given to persons in the most delicate health with perfect safety. They are also very agreeable to the taste.

These excellent Bitters will be found a certain cure in all cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Lowness of spirits, Costiveness, Determination of Blood to the Head, Pain in the Limbs and Side, Diarrhœa, Weakness, Dizziness, Cutaneous Eruptions on the Face and Neck, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Nervous and Sick Headache, Acidity of Stomach, Bilious Affections, Piles, Costiveness, and in all diseases caused by impurity of the blood, the debility of the system, or the unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels.

They are also exceedingly efficacious in restoring constitution broken down by sedentary employments, and have been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Printers, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous others whose health had been injured by confinement and close application, with the happiest results.—They restore the action of the stomach, increase the quantity of the blood, and impart to the wan and emaciated system of the invalid the vigor and glow of true health.

These Bitters are warranted to be a purely Vegetable compound—and mark this, ☞they can never do the least injury in any case whatever.☜

They are kept by many persons as a FAMILY MEDICINE—and have been given to the YOUNGEST CHILDREN, on account of the mildness of their operation, with excellent effect.

The following are a few of the many new recommendations which have been sent to the proprietor of BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA and TOMATO BITTERS within a short time. REMEMBER—Always ask for Brown's, as there are counterfeits.

Mr former agent in Portland, Me., still continues to recommend Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters in the following terms—

Mr. T. B. Hayes, lately one of the firm of T. B. Hayes & Co. Druggists in Portland, Me., and formerly agent for *Brown's* Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, says he knows from experience they are one of the most valuable medicines ever used, and now recommends them to all; he says no medicine ever sold so rapidly, or was ever liked half as well; he knows of many that have been cured or greatly relieved by its use.

Mr. E. Mason, after having the Agency for Portland a few days writes the following:—

"Mr. Brown—Sir, please send me two dozen Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters by the first boat. I have sold all the first lot. Our customers recommend them very highly, and they are recommended by some of our first physicians.

Yours, in haste, E. MASON.

The following is a recommendation from Falmouth:—

To Mr. Brown, Chemist, Boston.

I certify that my wife has been afflicted with a very bad humor on her face, and at her stomach, for fifteen years past.—After using various medicines recommended for her complaints with little or no benefit, she commenced using, by the advice of Mr. Edward Mason, Apothecary, your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, and she is now in better health than she has before enjoyed for the last fifteen years; and I would cheerfully recommend to all and every one who is afflicted with any of the complaints which this medicine is recommended for, to use it in preference to any article now in use.

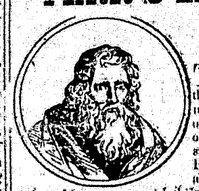
Yours, Respectfully, J. B. LEACH.

Falmouth, May 21, 1844.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by F. BROWN, the proprietor, 68 Washington-street, Boston; and Wm. Brown, 431 Washington-street; Boston; and by Druggists and regular appointed Agents in the city and country.

Agents.—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Chase; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; East Wilton, J. & E. Beane, Augusta, E. Fuller.
Aug 27. 6m16eow

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.



THOMAS PARR,
Born 1483—Died 1635.

THIS fine Herbal Medicine has scarcely been introduced into the United States six months, yet in this short space of time, without any extraordinary exertions on the part of the proprietors, its sale in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, N. England States and Canada, has increased with such rapidity as to exceed their most sanguine expectations.—The public are now beginning to understand and appreciate the superior efficacy of this mild medicine to the powerful purgatives that have been hitherto sold them in the shape of pills which may give relief for a short time but always at the expense of the system, by enfeebling and rendering it more liable to receive again other complaints. On the contrary, Parr's Life Pills gently eradicate disease by removing all obstructions in the intestinal canal, purifying the blood, strengthening the system, and creating a natural and healthy action of the body—they also act powerfully as a tonic; and restore to the patient a long-lost appetite and a healthy craving for food. As a family medicine it is unequalled, and may be taken by every member of a family from the youngest to the oldest, being perfectly free from all mineral preparations, giving no pain, and acting mildly as a purgative. Many females who have taken this medicine speak in the highest terms of the great benefit they have had from the use of it, and to all females of a delicate habit of body we would particularly recommend this medicine; they will find it agreeable to take, soothing to the system, and certain in removing the sour and bad humor from the body—in the spring the torpid and acrimonious fluids that have lain dormant in the body during the winter; but are again brought into activity; will be speedily removed by taking Parr's Life Pills every night, before going to bed, for two or three weeks. The proprietors have already many excellent testimonials of the efficacy of Parr's Life Pills in bilious and scarbuttic complaints complaints, chronic cases of colds, constipation of the bowels, dysoepsia, liver complaint, debility and complaints incidental to females.

"Thus diseases known by the names of abscess, languor, ague, leprosy, asthmas, liver complaints, low spirits, bilious complaints lumbago, blotches on the skin, measles, bowel complaints, nervous affections, cancers, pain in the breast, cholera morbus, palpitations, constipation of bowels, paralysis, consumptions, phlegm, convulsions, piles, debility, rheumatism, dropsy, ringworm, dysentary, scrofula or king's evil, fluttings, sore throat, fevers of all kinds, strangulty, female irregularities, strictures, fits, tic doloureux, gout, tumors, giddiness, venereal affections of all kinds, glandular swellings, headaches, whooping cough, heart burn, white swellings, hoarseness, worms of every kind, inflammation, wens, indigestion, weakness from whatever cause, jaundice, &c. have all been cured, simply by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, thus showing that what has been considered different disorders, and requiring different treatment, all originated in the same cause; and can be cured by one universal treatment. PARR'S LIFE PILLS, although powerful in conquering disease, yet are as pure and harmless as new milk, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of it return to strong health, viz: good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in searching out and curing diseases of however long standing; exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep research, and a thorough knowledge of his subject. Those who have been the instruments of restoring this long lost secret to the world, feel confident, when they make the assertion, that *none need despair*, that if only a fair trial be given, the result will be restoration to health and happiness.

"Thus shall their humble labors merit praise.
And future PARR'L be blessed with honored days."

Agents—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Case; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.

SETH W. FOWLE, sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington St., Boston. Single boxes, 25 cts. Double or family boxes, 50 cts. with full directions.—Aug. 27. 16

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he is the mortgagee of a certain tract or parcel of land with the buildings thereon situated in the town of Andover, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, being the same that Erastus P. Poor mortgaged to him November 8th, 1838, recorded in the Oxford Records, Book 55, Pages 393 & 394, to which reference may be had for a further description. In consequence of the condition of said mortgage being broken, he claims possession of said premises, and gives this notice of foreclosing said mortgage pursuant to the law made and provided for such cases. TIMOTHY WALKER.

Rumford, August 20th, 1844. *16sr

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Gilman W Farnum, of Bethel, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, by his deed of mortgage dated November 20th, 1839, conveyed to me, the subscriber, a certain lot of land situated in Woodstock, in said county, being Lot numbered seventy-four in the East part of said town of Woodstock, containing one hundred acres, be the same more or less; and in consequence of the condition of said mortgage being broken, I the subscriber, claim a foreclosure of the same, agreeable to the provisions of the Statute in that case provided. TIMOTHY WALKER.

Rumford, August 20th, 1844. *16sr

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS Philip L. Scholl on the fifth day of September, 1843, by his deed of mortgage conveyed to Larned Swallow and Cyrus Cole two certain parcels of land situated in Buckfield, in the County of Oxford, and being the same premises which said Swallow deeded to said Scholl, as appears by the Oxford Records, Book 68, page 30, for a particular description of the premises reference to said record being had. The mortgage aforesaid being given to secure the payment of $425,00 and interest. And whereas, said Swallow and Cole have since assigned to us, the subscribers, the mortgage aforesaid for a valuable consideration, and whereas the condition of said mortgage is broken:—wherefore, now we hereby claim the foreclosure of the same, agreeably to the Statute in such cases provided.

JOHN DUNHAM.
WILLIAM PIERSON.

Buckfield, August 23, 1844. 16sr

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue, at my residence, on Saturday, the 19th day of October next, at ten o'clock A. M. all the interest of which Leonard, Solomon R. and Moses Town, all minor heirs of Samuel Town, Jr. late of Albany, in said County, deceased, are seized in and to the homestead farm of their late Father, situated in said Albany,—sold also in and to Lot No. 11, Range 2, in said town. Their interest consists of one eighth part each in common and undivided of the real estate aforesaid, subject to the Widow's Dower therein. Terms made known at the time and place of sale. SUSANNA TOWN, Guardian.

Albany, July 26th, 1844. 3w16

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—Stow.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land and other real estate in the town of Stow, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the following lands were taxed in said town of Stow in the year 1842, and a certified copy of so much of the list of assessments as remains unpaid for the year A. D. 1842, has been returned to me by the Collector of said town for the purpose of advertising, to wit:—

Names of Non-residents.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Description of land.	Am't of Tax.
Alvah Dearbourn,	150	$150	Lying on Lovell line,	2,02
Isaac Frye,	25	25	Being a part of the lot occupied by Jas. B. Gile,	34
John Knight,	80	50	In the mile and a half square,	68
Jas. Osgood, or unk.	100	30	Lot No. 15, Range 3d, in the mile and a half square,	40
John Stearns,	80	45	Lot No. 29, 5th Div.	2,02
Jacob Smith,	50	45	East end of Lot No. 16, 4th Div.	61
Harrison W. Pike,	170	120	In the Hemp Hill tract,	1,62
Isaac McIntire, or unk.	46	121	Being a part of the Ebenezer McIntire farm,	1,63
James B. Gile,			The farm occupied by him,	1,01
Joseph Parker,			The farm occupied by him,	3,17
Joseph Parker, Jr.,			The farm on which he lives,	2,00

ABNER DAVIS, Treasurer of Stow
Stow, Aug. 9, 1844. 3w15

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public auction, on Thursday the 10th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the Real Estate of *John Mills*, late of Gilead, in said county, deceased, including the reversion of the Widow's dower thereof, to wit:—one undivided half of the Real Estate situated in said Gilead, described in a Deed from Jason Sherman to said Deceased dated Nov. 21, 1827, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Vol. 29, Page 508, excepting that portion of said premises which said Deceased conveyed to Melvin Farwell, March 29th 1834; also a whole of a certain piece of land situated in said Gilead, containing about 50 acres particularly described in Melvin Farwell's Deed to said Deceased dated March 29th 1834. The foregoing to be sold subject to the right of the Widow's dower—Sale on the premises. GEO. W. MILLS, Adm'r.

Gilead Aug 6, 1844. 14

SOUTH PARIS
WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY would respectfully give notice that they continue the custom manufacturing business, and are now prepared to receive Wool to manufacture for customers, at the halves, or at the following rates, viz:

Cassimere, from	35 to 45 cts. per yd.
Fulled Cloth,	30 to 37 1/2 per yd.
Satinet, and find warp,	28 to 33 cts. per yd.
Blanketing, over 2 yds wide,	28 to 35 cts. per yd.
White Flannel,	17 cts. per yd.
Colored do	25 cts. per yd.
Colored and pressed,	25 cts. per yd.
Cloth Dressing,	8 to 17 cts per yd.

A good assortment of the above named cloths will be kept at the Factory, and customers can be supplied with cloths on the delivery of their Wool.

All Wool should be well washed.

If any work goes out of their hands unfaithfully done, they hold themselves accountable for the damage.

Thankful to the public for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, they hope, by their improvement in manufacturing and by despatch of business, for a continuance of their favors.

ISAAC HARLOW, Agent.

South Paris, May, 1844. tf52

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

ON the Petition of Levi P. Sawyer, Administrator of the estate of Job C. Lord, late of Denmark in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, (as a partial sale would injure the residue,) for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Fryeburg, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
15 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE.

From the Lockport, (N. Y.) Democrat.

A COON STUMPED—IF NOT TREED.

One of our citizens, a Democrat, was recently riding in a stage coach, in an eastern country.—The conversation turned upon political changes. A Whig asserted that there were great changes every where, from Democrat to Whig. Our neighbor questioned the assertion and asked for the proof—Wished him to specify—whereabouts the changes where, &c. He was nonplussed—could not tell. Another Whig in the coach, came to his relief; said: 'I can tell you where: in my county, Niagara, hundreds of Democrats are turning whigs.' 'Ah!' said our friend, 'do you live in Niagara?' 'Yes sir.'—'Well I am somewhat acquainted there myself I should like to hear who has changed there,—name some of them.' The Niagara Whig went to the enumerate :—Lawyer——and lawyer——; Mr.——, Col.——, and Esq.——, &c., until he came to the name OF THE VERY PERSON HE WAS ADDRESSING! 'Are you sure he has changed?' 'Yes, I know him well he has changed and is making whig speeches.' 'You are sure of it?' 'Yes.'

Our democratic friend, thinking he had got the coon in an uncomfortable spot, came out upon him, giving his name and telling him that he was the very man he had been belling; and that his story with reference to others of his neighbors, was just as true as what he has said with regard to himself. The first bark of a dog in a corn field, is more effectual, in putting a stop to the corn stealing, than was this announcement in stopping the garrulous falsehoods of this coon in a stage coach. He made it convenient to quit the company, in a short time after.

The whigs caught in their own trap.—During the recent session of legislature of Connecticut, the whigs suggested the possibiliy of so framing a resolution on the Tariff as to meet the unanimous concurrence of both parties. The Democrats acceeded to the suggestion, and tendered one of the whig committee. It was rejected with indignation, as embodying the very '*essence of locofocoism.*' The democrats renewed the attempt in the House, but again the resolution was altogether *opposed* to the protective tariff in its phraseology, and went to sanction the abominable doctrine of Free Trade! Judge of their surprise, however, when it was disclosed to them, that *the rejected resolution had been copied verbatim, word for word, comma comma, from Mr Clay's letter to Mr Merriwether of Georgia*, written in October last, as *his* sentiments on the tariff question? Thus we see a Clay whig legislature utterly ignorant of the sentiments of its great prototype upon a question which, in Pennsylvania, at least, is their sole ground of reliance. They profess his creed, but are ignorant of his principles. And, yet had they known the origin of the resolution, they would have pronounced it the very quintessence of whiggery, and favoring the strongest kind of a protective tariff such is modern coonery.—*Democratic Union.*

THE PIC NIC.

The Democratic Pic Nic at Kittery is to come off one week from next Thursday, the (22.)—From the information we receive, there will be a large delegation from Saco. The R. R. Co. will send an extra train of cars to carry those who go from Portland, Saco, &c, and will reduce the fare one half, making the price to and form Kittery $1,40. The train will probable start after the regular passenger train and return before the evening train. This will make it convienient for our friends in Buxton, Hollis &c, to take the cars at Saco—and will accommodate all on or near the rail road. Notice will be given of the precise time of starting in due season. It will be a glorious meeting of Democracy of Old York, and we hope all who can, will go. The Portsmouth Mercury on Thursday says—"Our friends in the neighboring towns, who have furnished us with numerour letters during the week, expressing unanimity and good feeling in relation to the Pic Nic, will accept our most hearty thanks. Judging by the information contained in these letters, the gathering on the 22d instant will be tremendous. Letters of acceptance have been received from Messrs WOODBURY, FAIRFIELD, and CLIFFORD, to be present and address the audience. Answers from other distinguished gentlemen invited have not has yet been receieved."

CUMBERLAND COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic County Convention, holden at Grey yesterday, made the following nominations:—

For Elector—LEVI MORRELL, of Westbrook.

For Representative to Congress—ROBERT P. DUNLAP, of Brunswick,

For Senators—JAMES STROUT, of Durham.

ALPHEUS HOLDEN, of Casco.
DAVID DUNN, of Poland, and
RANDALL SKILLEN, of Cape Elizabeth.

For Commissioner—RICHARD GREENLEAF, of Brunswick.

For Trearurer—JOHN W. SMITH. of Portland.

We shall give further particulars to-morrow.

TEXAS COURTSHIP.—Hullo, gal how's your ma?

Haint got none here—reckon she's dead by this time too.

Well— how is your pa?

He was hung last May.

Humph! what are you doin?

Just looking about Zactly—what I'm doin. Sposin we hich and proximate?

Zactly—but who'll pay the Judge?

Guess I'll lodder up half of the provender, if you can go the other beat.

Well—but I've only got a counterfeit note.

Jest zactly my own premises. Come, if we cant cheat the Judge, we can another, so come on, gal—here, take my arm—we'll try anyhow.

☞ The death of Hon. HENRY A. MUHLENBURG, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, has been confirmed.

Who are they who are running through the country, and preaching about 'protection to American industry?' Is there among them one in ten, who earns his bread by the sweet of his brow? A few years ago, the same class of people made the echo ring about 'facilities,'—then again it was relief!'—now it is 'protection.'—The real workingman, he who slings the hammer, or plies the needle, or follows the plough, you don't find in the corners, begging for 'facilities,' or 'relief,' or 'protection.'

At a Court of Probate, held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Mercy Merrill, named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Samuel Merrill, late of Waterford, aforesaid, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Mercy Merrill give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
15 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Asenath Bradbury, Administratrix of the estate of David Kimball, late of said Waterford, deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register
15 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford on the fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

William Frost 3d, Administrator of the estate of Thomas J. Everett, late of Norway, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed,

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
15 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Lewis Jewell, Executor of the last Will and Testament of William Morse, Jr., late of said Waterford, deceased, having presented his third account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
15 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

David Hammons having presented Petitions of the Widows of Daniel H. Willey and John Fifield, both late of Stow, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estates of their late husbands,—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Petitioners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

15 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

John Stanley, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Stanley, late of Porter, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg aforesaid, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
15 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Joseph Stuart, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Horace Moulton, late of Brownfield, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg aforesaid, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
15 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

Daniel Towle, Jr., Administrator of the estate of Henry Tibbetts, late of Porter, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Fryeburg, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
15 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterfod, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

John Whitmarsh, Administrator of the estate of William Noble, late of Waterford aforesaid, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the third Tuesday of Oct. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
25 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TURNER-VILLAGE, ME.

Administrators' & Guardians' DEEDS for Sale at this Office.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fifth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

ON the Petition of Louisa Horr, Administratrix of the estate and Widow of Daniel Horr, late of said Waterford, deceased, praying for License to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased, as may be necessary to raise the sum of five hundred and ten dollars, for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges; and also praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,—

It was *Ordered*, that the said administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county on the third Tuesday of Oct. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have why the same should not be granted and allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
15 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing betweeen the subscribers under the firm of

ELIAS M. CARTER & CO.

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call on either of them and settle the same immediately.

ELIAS M. CARTER.
HIRAM HOLT, 2nd.

Bethel, May 1, 1844. 315

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Amelia Morse, Administratrix of the estate of William Morse, late of said Waterford, deceased, having presented her Petition praying for License to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased, and incidental charges; and also her first account of administration of said deceased for allowance,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be granted and allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
14 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fifth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Edwin A. Norton, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament and Godicil of Winthrop B. Norton, late of Oxford, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Edwin A. Norton give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
14 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Robert A. and **Elbridge Chapman**, named Executors in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Eliphaz Chapman, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Robert A. & Elbridge Chapman give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of August, current, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
14 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

NOTICE.

THE Oxford County Washingtonian Society will hold its annual meeting on the first Wednesday in September next, at Buckfield Village, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. An address is expected on the occasion by an able Temperance Lecturer from abroad; and it is earnestly desired there may be a general ralley of the friends of Temperance throughout the county, that the meeting may be ably sustained, and a new impulse given to the cause.

Per order of Committee of Arrangements.
Sumner August 9, 1844. 14

Will the Norway Advertiser, Washingtonian Journal, True Washingtonian, Zion's Advocate and Gospel Banner please copy.

GOULD'S BETHEL ACADEMY.

WILL commence on Monday the 9th Sept. under the tuition of Messrs. D. R. Hastings and E. H. Sargeant, graduates of Bowdwin College.

The academy has been improved by a bell &c.; and every attention will be given to scholars attending this School. Good board can be obtained in this village for $1,25 per week—It will be very important for scholars to be present at the beginning of the term.

WM. FRYE, Sec'y.
Bethel August 7th, 1844. 14

NOTICE.

THIS may certify that I give my son, Solomon Swan his time to trade for himself till he is twenty-one years of age, I shall therefore claim none of his earnings nor pay none of the debts of his contracting after this date. Dated at Greenwood (Me.) this tenth day of August, 1844.

JOHN SWAN.
Witness:—EBENEZER COLE. *14

SHFRIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MAINE, OXFORD, ss:—

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction on Saturday the 31st day of August, next, at the Store of Andrew Barrows, in Canton, all the right, title and interest that William H. H. Wheeler had on the first day of September, A. D. 1843, to certain premises situated in Canton and conveyed to the said Wheeler by Jefferson Hall, of Peru, by his Deed of warranty recorded with Oxford records, to which deed refference is had for further description. The same having been attached on the original writ.

LEONARD P. SMITH, Deputy Sheriff.
July 15, 1844.

NOTICE.

Blacksmithing done as cheap as the cheapest.

THE Subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Paris and the adjoining towns that he has taken the shop on Paris Hill formerly occupied by George W. Ripley, where he is prepared to do all work entrusted to his care with despatch and in a workmanlike manner.

He is thoroughly acquainted with Horse and Ox shoeing having given that branch of business his particular attention for the last twenty years, he is confident that he can effectually cure horses of Overreaching, False Quarters, Interfering, &c. Strict attention will be paid to Ironing of Carriages and all other business usually done by the trade.

☞ Work done at short notice and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

THOMAS J. GOODWIN.
August 12, 1844. 14

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CANTON MILLS, Me.

Blanks for Town Orders *FOR SALE HERE.*

WRIGHT'S

☞INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS☜

The true character of Counterfeiters and sellers of counterfeit Medicines.

NO medicine has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and extensive circulation than 'Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.' To descant upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation, since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been so shamelessly and repeatedly counterfeited. Ignorant, envious, avaricious, and unprincipled men, have in different places, manufactured a spurious pill, bearing a superficial resemblance to the true article, but composed either impotent or Deleterious ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

'INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.'

These fraudulent swindlers could never pass off their vey wares upon the public but for the connivance and assistance of (self-styled) respectable druggists, who, for the sake of a little 'filthy lucre' lend themselves to this monstrous and unhallowed system of imposition. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine is more criminal than a counterfeitor of current money. The injuries done by the latter seek, sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might paint him wringing the mite from the hard hand of invalid penury which is extended for the boon of health, and receives instead, the vile drug that protracts and aggravates disease, or to view it in its best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked.—How melancholly is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a counterfeit substituted for the true medicine, who, but for the venal fraud, might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle.—All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeiters.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the virtuous indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practices a general and withering rebuke.

CAUTION:

The public will please observe that the genuine medicine has the following wording on the sides of the boxes:

'WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILL.'
—Indian Purgative—
Of the North American College of Health.

And also around the border of a label will be found in small type, 'Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1840, by WILLIAM WRIGHT, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.'

It will be further observed that the printed direction for using the medicine, which accompanies each box, are also entered according to Act of Congress; and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The slightest attention to the above few particulars will serve to protect the purchaser from fraud, and save the lives of those who may otherwise be endangered by using a counterfeit medicine.

The public will also remember that all those who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

William Wright, Vice President
Of the American College of Health,

and that pedlers are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine article. All travelling Agents will be provided with a certificate of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base imposters.

The regularly appointed Agents can receive their supplies of the above popular pills, as heretofore, from the only Office and General Depot for the New-England States.

198 TREMONT STREET, **198**
BOSTON.

Principal Office, and General Depot, 169, Race st. Philadelphia, Pa.

☞All letters relative to the Pills must be addressed thus—*N. E. Office N. A. College of Health*, 198 Tremont St. Boston, Mass."

Beware of the Infected District, in Ann Street, Boston.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed Agents:

AGENTS.

Oxford County.

Andover, Lewis Crockett.
Albany, Thomas Jameson.
Bethel, Kimball & Crocker.
Bethel E., E. M. Carter & Co.
Bethel, Walker's Mills, Erastus Hiborn.
Brownfield, Daniel Tyler.
Buckfield, E. & L. Atwood
Canton Mills, J. M. Dodson.
Canton, Holland & Austin.
Dixfield, Charles L. Eustis.
Dixfield E., H. J. Dakin.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Fryeburg N. D. W. O'Brion & Co.
Greenwood, Joseph Stevens.
Hartford, Winslow Hall.
Hiram, Alpheus Spring.
Livermore, Strickland & Morrison.
Livermore N. J. Coolidge.
Livermore (Haine's Corner) Samuel R. Nelson.
Lovell, James Walker.
Mexico, James L. Dolloff.
Norway, Wm. E. Goodnow
Norway N.-Jonathan Swift.
Oxford, Craigie's Mills, Charles Dorell.
Oxford, Welchville, Brown & Cox.
Paris, Thomas Crocker.
Paris N. Alanson Briggs.
Paris S. O. H. Paine.
Porter, John Higgins.
Rumford Point, J. B. Wardwell.
Rumford Centre, J. Graham.
Rumford Falls, A. Bolster.
Sumner, Jeremiah Howe.
Sumner N. L. & R. Crocker.
Turner, J. Blake & Son.
Turner Centre, Mitchell & Bradford.
Waterford, Chaplin Nelson

N. B. Remember THOMAS CROCKER is the only regular authorised Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.

A fresh supply just received by the Agents in this County from the New-England Office of the N. A. College of Health, No. 198 Tremont-street, Boston, Mass. epoy34—Dec. 26.

ON THE HILL! ON THE HILL!

Horse Shoeing & Farriering.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Paris and the adjoining towns, that he has taken the Shop on Paris Hill formerly occupied by John Cooper, where he holds himself in readiness to do all work entrusted to his care with neatness and dispatch.

He is thoroughly acquainted with Horse-Shoeing and Farriering, having had eight years experience in the Business he flatters himself that he can effectually cure Horses of Overreaching, False-quarters, Interfereing, &c. Strict attention will be paid to Ironing of Carriages, Ox-Shoeing, and other business usually done in country Shops.

☞ Done at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. JOHN N. CLIFFORD.
June 17, 1844. 3m6

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS Ignas Wendling, Junior, and Joseph Wendling of Turner, in the county of Oxford, and State of Maine, on the twenty-fifth day of December, A. D. 1837, by their deed of mortgage of that date, which is recorded with Oxford Records, Book 53, page 449, conveyed to Colmon Holmes then of said Turner, since deceased, a parcel of land which is described in said Mortgage deed as follows, to wit:—"A certain farm situated in said Turner, with a dwelling house and barn thereon, being the same conveyed to Ignas Wendling by the said Colmon Holmes, by deed dated the eleventh day of November, A. D. 1834, and recorded with Oxford Records, Book 43, page 134, to which reference may be had for a more particular description of the premises." And whereas the said Ingas Wendling, Jr. and Joseph Wendling have failed to perform the conditions of said Mortgage, I Job Prince, Administrator of the goods and estate of the said Colmon Holmes, deceased, intestate, claim to foreclose said Mortgage and hereby give public notice of this my intention so to do agreeably to the provisions of the Statute in such cases made and provided.

JOB PRINCE, } Administrator of the Estate of Colmon Holmes, deceased
May 31, 1844. 3w14

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from	50 cts	to $1,00.
do Tin Foil,	25	50.
Cleaning set of Teeth,	50	1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth,	$1,00	1,50, & 2,00

Work warranted.—March 23. tf 47

$ 10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR
GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
STYLED
THE LION OF THE DAY.

☞TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Bilious, Dyspeptic*, and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hossack, and Dr Landon, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dyspepsia*, in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Bilious complaints.* These different complaints are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Flye.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dulloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Knapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Blake, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.

And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.
1y20 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent

DR. J. D. BUZZELL'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES,
CONSISTING OF

Vegetable Billious Bitters,
Vegetable Billious Pills,
Jaundice Mixture,
Hormorrhoidal or Pile Powders,
Compound Strengthening Plaster,
Ointment for the cure of Cautaneous Eruptions, and Congh Mixture.

THESE Medicines are purely Vegetable, and extensively used in various parts of the United States, the British Provinces and the West Indies.

They are particularly intended for the removal of Chronic diseases, such as habitual or periodical head ache, Catarrh, Consumption of the lungs—various affections of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, urinary vessels, glands, &c. Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, and some of the preparations, viz: the Billious Bitters, Pills, Jaundice Mixture, and anti-acid preparations—when generally used will operate by opening obstructions, removing all morbid and offensive matter from the stomach and bowels, which he has reason to think is always their effect in all cases within the control of medicine. They operate as preventives in various Epidemical diseases, such as Intermittent, Inflamatory, Billious and common Typus fevers, Inflamations of the Lungs, Bowels, Pleura, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, &c. Also, as preventives to some contagious diseases, such as the Yellow, Scarlet and Putrid fevers, and although there are some contagious diseases which they are not capable, such as small pox, measles, hooping cough, &c., yet he, from many years experience, has become confident, that all who contract any of those diseases, while under the influence of these medicines, aken in accordance as to keep up and maintain a healthy action n the secreta ry and excretory vessels of the digestive organs, are but slightly effected, and are easily managed, whereas, on te contrary, doubtless in many cases, they would prove not only distressing, but uncontrolable and dangerous.

For a more full and particular description of disease, and the medicine to be applied, I beg leave to refer you to my circular in pamphlet form, which may be found wherever the medicines are for sale, and to the remarks accompanying them

Agents—Oxford County.

HUBBARD & MARBLE, Paris Hill; A. Briggs, North Paris; J. Crockett, Norway Village; J. Wilson, Oxford;—Wm. Walker, Peru; Brock & Co., C. P. Bridgham, Buckfield; Wm. B. Bray, S. B. Holt, N. Turner; J. M. Dodson, Canton; J. Bicknell, Woodstock; Bretton & Washburn, Livermore; J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham, Pumford; C. S. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dolloff, Mexico; L. S. Bumpus, Hebron; J. Parsons, C. H. Crafts, Minot; C. S. Packard, Auburn; G. Howe, Sumner.—[April 11, 1843. epoy49

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

AND NO MISTAKE.

THE subscriber informs all who are in want of Tailoring, that they can have work done at his Shop in as good style as at any other Shop in New England. He feels confident that, from his long experience and constant application to business, he can give entire satisfaction to the most fastedious.

He would also tender his thanks to the people of Paris and vicinity for the liberal patronage heretofore extended him, and hopes for a continuance.

☞Fashions received Quarterly from New York and Boston.

N B. All garments warranted to fit. Cutting done at short notice. Gentlemen please give me a call before you go further.

WM. HEATH, Tailor.
South Paris, *May* 16, 1844. tf3

ASA BARTON,

Attorney at Law,

NORWAY, OXFORD COUNTY, ME.

THE patronage of his friends and the public is respectfully solicited, and personal and punctual attention given to all business entrusted to his care.

June 19. *8w7

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to

Feb. 14. 1842. 41

COLLECTOR'S DEEDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.